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FROM THIS DATE, JOHN FORSYTHE, Esq., is admitted a member of our firm. SCAMMON & McCAGG. Nov. 1, 1856.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 33 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Wednesday Morning.....March 18, 1857.

Two Emphatic Decisions.

While the servile United States Supreme Court has promulgated a decision balky with infamy, and replete with corruption, the people of the old Granite State have thundered for a repudiation, and rendered their decision on the great question of Freedom. The Albany *Journal* says:

The vaulted basement of the Capitol, where the Supreme Court sits, is not the only place where judgement has been passed on the Slavery question. There is a higher court, where they administer a higher Law. Down from a Court Room whose pillars are Granite Hills, with capitals of snow, and whose roof is the sky of Heaven, comes the verdict of the Tribunal of Last Resort—The People. Here is their decision:

No More Slave Territory!
No More Slave States!
A Republican Governor!
A Republican Legislature!
All Republican State Officers!
All Republican Congressmen!

And such, if we mistake not the spirit of the northern people will be the future decision of every Free State. The Freemen of the North are "up in arms and eager for the fray."

The Case of John Calhoun.

Many years ago, John Calhoun, then a prominent Democrat of Springfield, was made one of a board of three trustees for winding up the affairs of the old State Bank of Illinois, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum. This office he continued to hold up to the hour in which he was appointed Surveyor General of Kansas by Mr. Pierce. Then it was supposed, inasmuch as he was about to move from the State, that he would resign; but, with that pertinacity which distinguishes the tribe to which he belongs, he continued to hold on to his place and salary, though he has not done the duties of the one or honestly earned the other. The whole country knows what his career in Kansas has been. What time he has not been incapable of thought or motion from the floods of whiskey beneath his callous hide, he has been the chief adviser of the Border Ruffian crew by which the Territory has been harried, and all the while the boon companions of the Atchisons, Stringfellows and Clay Pates whose evil deeds have disgraced the country far and near. This beautiful Border Ruffian, Gov. Reeder, now St, the other day, to remove for the purpose of putting an honest man in his stead. But, John Calhoun and his friends resist and express their determination to set at defiance the authority of the Executive, and dare him to do his worst. We ask the attention of the people to these facts. They need no comment.

The Hackmen.

We think the recommendations of the Mayor, in his inaugural, in respect to hackmen, decidedly lame. We fully agree with him that there are some good hackmen in Chicago; but on the other hand, there are a great many hackmen who make a practice of swindling strangers at every favorable opportunity. The number of cases of overcharging and cheating, that come to light through the police courts, are large; but they are very small in comparison to the whole number of robberies committed. Not one stranger in a hundred who is fleeced has the time or money to spend to remain in the city for the purpose of prosecuting the scamps. This the hackmen very well understand. The Mayor says that he "thinks our present ordinances with slight alterations, if properly enforced, are sufficient to remedy all real abuses." But experience has proven the contrary. From the very nature of the case, there is no probability of a better enforcement of the ordinances as they now stand. The complaints must come chiefly from strangers passing through our city, who can rarely stop for that purpose, but suffer the outrage and pass forward, cursing the city, and inwardly resolving to shun it hereafter. The impositions practiced upon travellers by Chicago hackmen is a subject of comment and complaint from the Missouri to the Penobscot. The very mention of the name of Chicago abroad, is associated with some hackman's rascality. So general is this feeling that the Mayor confesses he "has frequently noticed that distant newspapers denounce the whole of our Chicago hackmen dishonest." It must indicate a pretty hard state of things when the bad stands out in such bold relief as to hide the good, and cause the whole class to look black at a distance. Some more efficient remedy than the one suggested by the Mayor, is not only demanded by the common interests of the city, but is imperatively due to rank of the hackmen at are really honest, and wish to possess the "advantage of a good name."

Mayor Dyer's administration is responsible for causing much of the disreputable conduct of the hackmen. It reduced the cost of license, raised the rates of fare, and made lighter the penalties of violating the ordinance. This mischief was done as compensation for the services rendered by the hackmen at the polls, and for the use of their carriages next day in the triumphal procession that paraded from the "sands" through the principal streets to the Court House.

There is only one reliable, efficient remedy, against the shameful impositions practiced daily, upon strangers, and citizens, and that is, to *forfeit and take away the license of every hackman, found guilty of knowingly violating the ordinance.* This plan will harm none in the business except the wilfully dishonest. It will benefit those doing business honestly. It will protect, and keep out of temptation the decent, respectable men in the profession, while it will do away with nine-tenths—in fact, almost abolish, the whole system of fleecing the public. Very few will dare to run the risk of detection, when the penalty would dismiss them from the business altogether.

We refrained from commenting on this subject so long as the Dyer dynasty was at the helm, knowing that it would be utterly useless, but since the Republicans have been placed in power, upon the pledge of retrenchment and reform, it becomes our duty as a Republican journal, to call the attention of the new administration to the subject, and envoke a reform at their hands.

The Capital Question in Minnesota.

The last accounts we published concerning the much vexed question of the removal of the capital of Minnesota from St. Paul to St. Peters, was of an ambiguous nature, as the Minnesota papers themselves seemed to be in a fog upon the point, and uncertain as to whether the bill for the removal had been passed or not. Having received later advices from the Territory, we can now throw a little light on the subject, or give an accurate account of the matter as it stands.

During the session of the Territorial Legislature, a bill for the removal of the capital was presented and strongly advocated. This, as we understand it, was finally adopted and passed into the hands of the "Committee on Engrossed Bills," who held it "engrossed in the hands of the council," or, in other words, retained from handing it to the Governor for his signature until the council expressed a wish to that effect. While matters were in this condition, and the bill still in the hands of the Enrolling committee, a minority of the committee being extremely anxious for the removal of the capital, presented a bill to the Governor, and obtained his signature thereto, which embraced the leading features of the original bill. A vote was then taken in both branches of the Legislature, and in further repudiation by a majority of the Enrolling committee, who still have the original bill in their possession. Those who favor a removal of the capital claim that the bill signed by the Governor, is the law, while those who are opposed to it, maintain the whole thing was a fraudulent and illegal proceeding, and therefore null and void. If the reports we have received are correct, we should say that the anti-removalists have the best case decidedly, and that St. Paul will continue to be the capital of Minnesota for some time at least.

The fight on the removal question has been intensely severe, and occupied so much of the time and attention of the Legislature, that a great deal of important business has neither been acted upon nor considered, and no little embarrassment will be caused thereby, as memorials addressed by the people of the Territory, were laid before us during the early and excited session. We have yet to learn what action, if any, will be taken by those who claim to believe in the validity of the "Removal Bill," which has the strength of the Governor's signature, if nothing more.

The Office Man in Attendance.—An intelligent correspondent of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette, says: Some few days ago I met in Ohio Street the writer of Holley Creek, a Revolutionary veteran, who has attained the age of 100 years. His name is John Hanson.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

The Illinois *State Register*, one of those amiable Pro-Slavery papers of which the West has far too few, is very much exercised because the Tribune has the audacity to intimate that the decrees of the Supreme Court of Illinois would, if the right of N. H. Rudolf and his associates to hold the Trusteeship of the Illinois State Bank were questioned before it, be influenced by partizan considerations. Through a column of windy verbiage, the *Register* maintains that the Court in question is a model of purity and patriotism, and that the Tribune is so far the opposite that the virtues of the former are only illustrated and brightened by the insinuations of the latter. The *Register* may be very near correct and we all wrong; but we only reach the opinion which everywhere prevails among the members of the Bar and intelligent citizens not of the profession, when we say that the body of which we speak, as at present constituted, is the weakest, and because the weakest, the most foolish judicial tribunal in the State. It was a favorite saying of the late Justice Breese, a man of very accurate and comprehensive legal knowledge—that there ought always in Illinois to be a Court of Appeals, by which the decisions of the Supreme Court could be reviewed, and that it should consist of at least two country Justices of the Peace! And we are not sure that every lawyer in the State who has an extensive practice does not share Mr. Butterfield's opinion.

The *Register* certainly errs if it tells its readers that we charge that the decisions of the Court are or may be obtained by corrupt appliances. There are whispers which do no credit to the judicial integrity of one of the judges; but we regard them only as the mutterings of disappointed suitors, who are not able to discriminate between the mistakes which arise from a lack of legal knowledge, and the vicious judgments which are the fruit of bribery and corruption. But the best intentions are not unfrequently neutralized by prejudice and ignorance. Doubtless, when one of the judges, antecedent to the inauguration of Governor Bissell, and at a time when it was expected that his right to hold office would be contested before that judge and his associates, lost no opportunity to decide the case in advance, wherever a host of the loafers of his party could be gotten together to hear his opinion,—doubtless, we say, the offence was not one of malice prepense and aforethought, but an illustration of the obliquity of mental vision with which high judicial officers as well as humbler citizens may be sometimes afflicted. And when at Springfield, during the early part of the session of the Legislature, the Republican members were told, upon the highest Border Ruffian authority, that it was known what the decision of the Court would be, if the exigencies of the Pro-Slavery Democracy demanded that Gov. Bissell should be ousted, not a member of the Republican party, so far as we know, questioned the potent honesty of the Court, how unchoosey he might have distrusted its legal capability and fitness as a tribunal of last resort. If the *Register* will agree with us that the root of the evil is making fact that men are elected to the highest posts in the State Judiciary, who would, if set down in Chicago to get a living by the practice of their profession, starve in a twelve-month—men who are willing to work for $1200 per annum, and are overpaid at that—we shall have no cause of quarrel.

A Palpable Violation of the Charter.

Before the late Election we called upon the Republicans to select men of unimpeachable integrity for Aldermen, saying that all efforts at retrenchment and reform would be futile, unless the right kind of men were chosen to the Council. After the nominations were made, we regarded them as capital selections, and warmly commended them to the support of the Republican voters of the city. We felt sanguine that the members of the new Council would turn over a new leaf; that while guarding well the treasury of the city, they would see that no provision of the Charter was violated or evaded. Judge then of our mortification and astonishment to find our Republican friends in the Council, at its second meeting, deliberately trampling one of the plainest and most important sections of the amended Charter, under their feet. It is more in sorrow than in anger that we feel constrained to speak of this matter.

One of the most fruitful sources of official corruption under the former Charter was that of members of the Council (and other city officials) being interested in city contracts and jobs, and appointing each other to offices. To put a complete stop to this swindling practice, a provision was introduced into the amendments to the Charter, last winter, that reads as follows:

Sec. 5. . . . And no member of the Common Council, head of a department, clerk, city officer, assistant or employee in any department of said city, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or business of the city, or shall accept any office, or emolument, or the consideration of which is paid from the City Treasury, under the penalty of his immediate removal from office.

There is no mistaking the meaning of this language. Now, in the face of these plain, positive, and mandatory provisions of the City Charter, a majority of our Aldermen, at their first meeting, violated them at their last meeting:

First, in the election of Alderman Gayer if Wolf a Police Justice, salary $2,000.

Second, in electing the Democratic Press Corporation Printer, one of whose proprietors is Alderman Wm. Bross.

Before Dr Wolf can enter upon the duties of his office the charter requires (Sec. 55) that "he must first sign and execute an express recognizement in writing in favor of the city of all other fees," and agree in this case, to refund to the "overplus" on the "business" of Police Justice, one year's pay, $2,000. How, we ask, can he do it? Not a cent of his salary from the City Treasury, for performing the "work" or "business" of his office, without incurring the "penalty of removal from his other office" of Alderman! We are personal and political friends of Alderman D Wolf, but that does not discharge the Tribune from condemning this glaring violation of the Charter.

In regard to city printing the malfeasance is even more palpable and bare faced. Not even a plausible quibble or sophism can be offered in extenuation of the deliberate violation of the 6th section of the amended Charter. Every member of the Council knows that Alderman Bross is one of the proprietors of the *Press*—they all know that he has a direct pecuniary interest in the advertising and job work to be done for the city; they all know that if the office of corporation printer is worth any $2,000 per annum, and if he owns *any* one third of the *Press*, that he is directly interested to the extent of $700. And they all knew, and he knew, that the penalty of his becoming pecuniarily interested in the corporation printing, forfeited his office of Alderman. Why was it done? What sort of an example is this to set before the hundreds of other officials? How must a Republican feel when assailed and taunted by the Border Ruffians? How shall he reply? What answer shall the Republican papers make to the assaults of the enemy, when it points out how D Wolf voted for Bross for City Printer, and Bross paid him back by voting for D Wolf for Police Justice, in violation of law, and the Republican members voted for both?

But let no apologist or interested party reply by saying that we are actuated, in these remarks, by jealousy, because the *Tribune* was not selected for the office. It, like the *Press*, is legally precluded from taking the contract; one of its stockholders—though not an editor or writer—holds the office of Sergeant-at-Arms. This, we know, cannot the *Tribune* without the sing.

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But these acts are not yet fully perpetrated. Both require the approval of Mayor Wentworth. The responsibility now rests upon him. If he disharges his public duty, of course he will get good appointments, and we do not believe that the Mayor will hesitate a moment to place his name upon the palpable infringement of the Charter.

A Funeral Sermon.—A Border Ruffian exchange having called the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case "the finish sermon of Black Republicanism, the Pittsburg Gazette pertinently asks that it will prove in the effect like the funeral sermon which Mahomet preached over the body of the Angel of Death, which might cause the very stones to rise in reality and rage.

A Democratic Congressman, Judge Smith, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, is at present in New York City, and, we learn from the *Post*, that he is in contemplation to land at Sandy Hook the ensuing Spring with an old acquaintance of his, who has attained the age of 130 years. He is a John Hanson!

The Dred Scott Case.

Opinion of Judge McLean.

Delivered March 7th, 1857, in the Supreme Court at Washington.

Power of Congress over the Territories—Slavery Not Rational.

Judge McLean proceeded to narrate the history of the case, and the state of the proceedings, and proceeded to reply to Chief Justice Taney.

The gravamen of the plea is this: "That the plaintiff is a negro of African descent, his ancestors being pure African blood, and were brought into this country and sold as negro slaves.

There is no averment in this plea which shows or evinces to show an inability in the plaintiff to sue in the Circuit Court. It does not allege that the plaintiff has his domicile in any other State, nor that he is not a free man in Missouri. He is averred to have had a negro ancestry, but this does not show that he is not a citizen of Missouri, within the meaning of the Act of Congress, authorizing him to sue in the Circuit Court. It has never been held necessary to constitute a citizen within the act, that he should have the qualifications of an elector. Females and minors may sue in the Federal courts and so may any individual who has a permanent domicil in the State under whose laws his rights are protected, and to which he owes allegiance.

Being born under our Constitution and laws, no naturalization is required, as one of foreign birth, to make him a citizen. The most general and appropriate definition of the term citizen is a "freeman." Being a freeman, and having his domicil in a State different from that of the defendant, he is a citizen within the Act of Congress, and the Courts of the Union are open to him.

It has been argued that if a colored person be made a citizen of a State he cannot sue in Federal court. The Constitution defines the judicial jurisdiction "may be exercised between citizens of different States," and the same is provided in the act of 1789. The above argument is properly met by saying that the Constitution was intended to be a practical instrument; and where its language is too plain to be misunderstood the argument ceases.

In the argument it was said that a colored citizen would not be an agreeable member of society. This is more a matter of taste than of law. Several of the States have admitted persons of color to the rights of suffrage and in this view have recognized them as citizens; and this has been done in the Slave as well as the Free States. On the question of citizenship, it must be admitted that we have not been very fastidious. Under the late treaty with Mexico, we have made citizens of all grades combinations and colors. The same was done in the admission of Louisiana and Florida. No, we confess doubted and no court ever held, that the people of these Territories did not become citizens under the treaty. They have exercised all the rights of citizens without being naturalized under the acts of Congress.

There are several important principles involved in this case, which have been argued and which may be considered under the following heads:

1. The locality of Slavery is settled by this Court and the Courts of the States.

2. The relation which the Federal Government bears to Slavery in the States.

3. The power of Congress to establish Territorial Government, and to prohibit the introduction of Slavery therein.

4. The effect of taking Slaves into a new State or Territory, and so holding them where Slavery is prohibited.

5. Whether the return of a Slave under the control of his master, after being entitled to his freedom, releases him to his former condition.

6. Are the decisions of the Supreme Court of Missouri, on the question before us, binding on this Court, within the rule adopted.

In the course of my judicial duties I have had occasion to consider and decide several of the above points.

THE LOCALITY OF SLAVERY.

1. As to the locality of slavery. The civil law throughout the Continent of Europe, it is believed, without an exception, is that slavery can exist only within the territory where it is established; and that if a slave escapes, or is carried beyond such territory, his master cannot recclaim him, unless by virtue of some express stipulation. (Grotius, lib. 2, ch. 15, § 1; lib. 10, ch. 10, 2, 1; Wicquefort's Ambassador, lib. 1, p. 414; 4 Martin, 385; Case of the Creole in the House of Lords, 1841; 1 Phillimore on International Law, 314, 335.) There is no nation in Europe which considers itself bound to return to his master a fugitive slave, under the civil law or the laws of nations. It is a principle that the slave is held to be free where there is no treaty obligation, or compact in some other form, to return him to his master. The Romans did not allow freedom to be sold. An Embassador or any other public functionary could not take a slave to France, Spain, or any other country of Europe, without emancipating him. A number of slaves escaped from Tippoo Saib's plantation, and were received on board of ship by Admiral Cochran; by the King's Bench they were held to be free (5 Barn. and Cres. 440).

In the great and leading case of Prigg vs. The State of Pennsylvania, 16 Peters, 561, 11 Curtis, 431,—this doctrine was fully recognized. We or nation no claim is bound to recognize the state of slavery, as to foreign slaves found within its territorial dominions, where it is in opposition to its own policy and institutions, in favor of the subjects of other nations in which slavery is organized. If it does it, it is a matter of comity, and not as a matter of international right. Slavery is a state of slavery is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the range of the territorial laws. This was fully recognized in Somerset's case, Lofft's Rc., 1; 20 Howell's State Trials, the principles of consideration of which is paid from the City Treasury, under the penalty of his immediate removal from office.

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THE LOCALITY OF SLAVERY.

1. As to the locality of slavery. The civil law throughout the Continent of Europe, it is believed, without an exception, is that slavery can exist only within the territory where it is established; and that if a slave escapes, or is carried beyond such territory, his master cannot reclaim him, unless by virtue of some express stipulation. (Grotius, lib. 2, ch. 15, § 1; lib. 10, ch. 10, 2, 1; Wicquefort's Ambassador, lib. 1, p. 414; 4 Martin, 385; Case of the Creole in the House of Lords, 1841; 1 Phillimore on International Law, 314, 335.) There is no nation in Europe which considers itself bound to return to his master a fugitive slave, under the civil law or the laws of nations. It is a principle that the slave is held to be free where there is no treaty obligation, or compact in some other form, to return him to his master. The Romans did not allow freedom to be sold. An Embassador or any other public functionary could not take a slave to France, Spain, or any other country of Europe, without emancipating him. A number of slaves escaped from a Tippoo Saib's plantation, and were received on board of ship by Admiral Cochran; by the King's Bench they were held to be free (5 Barn. and Cres. 440).

In the great and leading case of Prigg vs. The State of Pennsylvania, 16 Peters, 561, 11 Curtis, 431,—this doctrine was fully recognized. We or nation no claim is bound to recognize the state of slavery, as to foreign slaves found within its territorial dominions, where it is in opposition to its own policy and institutions, in favor of the subjects of other nations in which slavery is organized. If it does it, it is a matter of comity, and not as a matter of international right. Slavery is a state of slavery is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the range of the territorial laws. This was fully recognized in Somerset's case, Lofft's Rc., 1; 20 Howell's State Trials, the principles of consideration of which is paid from the City Treasury, under the penalty of his immediate removal from office.

There was some controversy of opinion among the judges concerning the ground upon which Prigg's case, but there was none in regard to the great principle that slavery is limited to the range of the laws under which it is established.

The case in Rockingham, reported in 3 Hen. and Munf., 494, 1 Curtis, 431, Mason's. The judgment announced by Lord Mansfield was the judgment of the Court of King's Bench. The case was argued by Hargrave and others, who stood among the most eminent counsel in England. It was held under arguments from Virginia, and it was regarded as of importance was felt and expressed by the Bench.

In giving the opinion of the Court, Lord Mansfield said:

"The state of slavery is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reasons, moral or political, but only by positive law, which preserves its force long after the reasons, occasion and time itself, from which it was created, is erased from the memory; it is of a nature that nothing can be suffered to support it but positive law."

To the position that slavery can only exist, except under the authority of law, it is objected, that in few if any instances has it been established by statutory enactment. This is no answer to the doctrine laid down by the Court. Almost all the principles of the common law had their foundation in usage.

SLAVERY A STATE INSTITUTION.

I will now consider the relation which the Federal Government bears to Slavery in the States:

Slavery is emphatically a State institution. In the 9th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, it is provided "that the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding $10 for each person." (1 Curtis, 431.)

In the Convention it was proposed by a Committee of eleven to limit the importation of slaves to the year 1800, when Mr. Pinckney moved to extend the time to the year 1808. This motion was carried—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—voting in the affirmative; and New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia in the negative. In opposition to the motion, Mr. Madison said: "Twenty years will produce all the evil that can be apprehended from the liberty to import slaves; so long a term will be more dishonorable to the American character than to say nothing about it in the Constitution." (Madison papers.) The provision is, moreover, in the single instance clearly that Congress considered Slavery a State institution, to be continued and regulated by its will, but for its discouragement and to conciliate that interest the slave trade was continued twenty years—not as a general measure, but for the benefit of such States as shall think proper to encourage it.

In the case of Groves vs. Slaughter, 15 Peters 449, 14 Curtis 137, Messrs. Clay and Webster contended that, under the commercial power of Congress had a right to regulate the slave Trade among the several States; but the Court held that Congress had no power to interfere with Slavery as it exists in the States, or to regulate what is called the slave trade between them. If the trade was subject to the commercial power, it would follow that Congress could abolish or establish Slavery in every State of the Union.

The only connection which the Federal Government holds with slaves in a State, arises from the provision of the Constitution, which declares that persons held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

This being a fundamental law of the Federal Government it must mainly for its execution, as has been held, on the judicial power of the Union; and so far as the rendition of fugitives from labor has been a subject of legislation the duty devolved on the Federal obligation has been faithfully discharged.

In the formation of the Federal Constitution care was taken to confer no power on the Federal Government to interfere with the institution, in the States. In the provision regulating the slave trade, in the rule of representation and in the provision for the recovery of fugitives from labor, slaves are referred to as persons, and in no other respect are they mentioned in the Constitution.

We need not go back to the compromise spirit which introduced the slavery trade in clauses to show the disposition of some slavery in our country. The opinion was expressed by some Colonial writers that the mother country, and it is due to truth to say that the commercial Colonies and States took strong ground in the early discussions on the subject. But that Jonas Mallory, in 1774, and Thomas Jefferson, a Virginia member, for the Ordinance of 1784, proposed to prevent the introduction of slavery into the Western Territory, is a fact well known in the history of the country. The ordinance of 1787 was the last act of the Congress of the Confederation, which was passed by a vote of 14, in the House of Representatives, to 42. Before Mr. Monroe signed the act, it was submitted by him to his Cabinet, and they held the restriction of Slavery in a Territory, to be within the Constitutional powers of Congress. It would be singular if in 1804 Congress had power to prohibit the introduction of slaves in a Great Territory which, when, now, by the power of Congress, it is divided into Territories, and States, it can be admitted to the Union by compact or consent of Western territory was made to the United States by Virginia in 1784, and that it required that territory should be laid out into States, that the States should be admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and that all right, title and claim, as well of soil as of jurisdiction, should be ceded, and this was the form of cession from other States.

On the 13th of July, the Ordinance of 1787 was passed, "for the government of the United States Territory north of the river Ohio," with but one dissenting vote. This instrument provided there should be organized in the Territory not less than three nor more than five States, and that Slavery should not be introduced while the Federal Convention was in session, about two months before the Constitution was adopted by the Convention. The members of that Convention, many of them, had been well acquainted with the provisions of the Ordinance. It provided for a temporary government as tributary to the formation of State Governments. Slavery was prohibited in the Territory.

Can any one suppose that the eminent men of the Federal Convention could have overlooked the Ordinance, which was so conclusive to the country, in the organization of temporary Governments for the vast territory north-west of the River Ohio. In the 3d section of the 4th article of the Constitution, provided some provision for the admission of new States, the sale of the public lands, and the temporary government of the territory. Without adequate provision for the public lands could not have been formed, nor could the public lands have been sold.

The subject was before us now for consideration for the first time, under the facts stated, I could not hesitate to say there was adequate legislative power given in it. The power to dispose of and make rules and regulations" except by legislation. But it is argued that the Territory is used as synonymous with the word land; and that the rules and regulations of Congress are limited to the disposition of lands and other property belonging to the United States. Land is the subject of the true construction of the section appears from the fact that the first line of the section, "the power to dispose of the public lands" is a separate and distinct sentence, "no mention of land or rules and regulations." The power to dispose of is complete in itself and requires nothing more. It authorizes Congress to use the proper means within its discretion, and any further provision for this purpose would be a useless verbiage. As a composition the Constitution is remarkably free from such a charge.

But the disposition of the power of Congress to govern a Territory, in the case of the Atlantic Insurance Company vs. Canter, (1 Peters, 511, 7 Curtis, 485,) Chief Justice Marshall speaking for the Court said, in regard to the people of Florida, "They do not, however, participate in political power; they do not share in the Government till Florida shall become a State: in the meantime Florida continues to be a Territory of the United States, governed by virtue of that clause in the Constitution which empowers Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

And he adds: "Perhaps the power of governing a Territory belonging to the United States which has not, by becoming a State, acquired the means of self-government, may result necessarily from the fact that it is not within the jurisdiction of any particular State, and is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States."

The right to govern may be the inevitable consequence of the right to acquire territory. Whichever, may be the source whence the power is derived, the possession of it is unquestioned." And in the close of the opinion the Court say: "In legislating for them (the Territories) Congress exercises the combined powers of the general and State Governments."

The opinion clearly was not arbitrary. The turning point in the case was, whether Congress had power to authorize the Territorial Legislature of Florida to tax a bank under which the Territorial Court was established, where decrees was brought before the Court for revision. The power of Congress, therefore, was the point in issue.

The word "territory," according to Webster, "means land, country—a district of country under a temporary government." The word is used in the Constitution in different senses, sometimes to imply, from the use of the pronoun other, that territory was used as descriptive of land, but does it follow that it is not used also as descriptive of a district of country? In both of these senses it belonged to the United States; it was used, for the purpose of sale—as territory, for the purpose of government.

But, if it be admitted that the Constitution is used, means land and nothing but land, the power of Congress to organize a temporary government is clear. It has power to make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory, which, however, may be the extent of those needful regulations, depends upon the discretion of Congress, whatever the means are appropriate to the end, which the Constitution contemplates, and by the prohibitions of the Constitution. If a temporary government is needed, necessary, requisite, or wanted, Congress has power to establish it. The Court has, in Mellenbach vs. The State of Mississippi, 4 Wheat., 316, "If a certain means to carry into effect any of the powers expressly granted to the Government, be in the Government of the Union, be an object, not prohibited by the Constitution, the degree of its necessity is a question of legislative discretion, not of judicial cognizance."

The power to establish Post Offices and Post Roads, gives power to Congress to make contracts for the transportation of the mail, and to punish all who violate regulations upon it; to transit, or at its mouth of distribution, Congress has power to regulate commerce, and, in the exercise of its discretion, to lay an embargo, which operates upon the vessel, and the cargo, and all of which belong to them. Such a discovery at this late date, is more extraordinary that any thing which has occurred in the judicial history of this country. In contemplating the rapid and grievous organization was admitted as a State, but no State can be admitted into the Union which has not been organized under some form of Government. Without adequate Government, lands or public lands could not have been sold, nor our wilderness reduced to cultivation and the population protected; nor could our flourishing States west and south have been formed.

What do the lessons of wisdom and experience teach, under such circumstances? If the Government of the United States, under the Constitution, cannot establish a Territorial Government, and protect the people of a Territory in their rights, what has become of the political power? Is it lost? Is it annihilated? Is it a nullity? Is it a nullity? Is it a nullity

DAILY TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....MARCH 16.

For Local and Commercial Matter See First Page.

Arrival of the Empire City.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Success of Col. Lockridge on San Juan River.

RECAPTURE OF FORT SERAPIQUI AND THE STEAMER J. N. SCOTT.

The Empire City, from Havana on the 8th instant, arrived at New York Saturday.

The United States mail steamer Granada, from Aspinwall on the afternoon on the 3d, had arrived at Havana.

COL. MACDONALD'S ACCOUNT OF OPERATIONS ON THE SAN JUAN RIVER.

[From the Aspinwall Courier, Feb. 26.]

PUNTA ARENAS, Feb. 13.

On Feb. 4th the steamer Texas arrived with 200 men under Titus, who proceeded up the river, and joined Col. Anderson's force of 300 men. The 5th was spent in cleaning arms. On the 6th we advanced with the steamer Roanoke, and took it, (took what?) loosing two men killed. According to the enemy's account they lost seven killed, with a large number wounded. The same day we fell back on our former position, because it was useless to attempt anything on the opposite side of the river without artillery.

The next morning we ran up to a point 500 yards below Serapiqui, and landed all the force and artillery, except one howitzer, which we left at Fort Anderson. Then we erected barricades, and bush houses for the men, provisions and artillery. Next day we began cutting a road and bridging the creeks up to Cody's Point.

On Wednesday evening we started up the road to mount our artillery on Cody's Point, which work was completed on Thursday night. The force thus posted was under the command of Col. Titus—the artillery being under Gen. Bob Wheat; the left resting on the artillery—the right ranging up the river; both being protected by the shrubbery along the banks of the river.

On Friday morning, at the break of day, Gen. Wheat opened his fire on the fort occupied by the Costa Rican forces. At the same time Col. Frank Anderson crossed the river with 120 men, and took position on this point called Alvarado. They arrived there at noon, and without being perceived by the enemy.

Meanwhile the action had been going on warmly between Gen. Wheat's artillery and Col. Titus' command on one side, and the Costa Ricans in the Serapiqui Fort. One of their pieces was dismounted, and from their heaviest, was not fired during the day—Capt. Brantley's company of riflemen keeping up such a destructive fire that they did not dare to approach and load it. The enemy's men had been posted, and now opened a vigorous fire on the right flank of the enemy, driving them from their barricades to the main building up the San Juan River.

From that time until dark a constant and a severe fire was kept up from Cody and Alvarado points, which was responded to by scattering shots from the Costa Ricans, and we saw the enemy running away into the woods, leaving their blankets, and throwing their guns away.

The commander of the fort at Serapiqui—Col. Blanco—was among the first that left at 2½ P. M.

During the day Col. Anderson's force lost two killed and one wounded—the latter being just able to do duty. Col. Titus' command had two wounded, and the artillery none.

The next morning Col. Lockridge and a volunteer called "Kentucky" went over in a canoe, pulled down the Costa Rican flag and hoisted the lone star of Nicaragua, all the enemy having abandoned the place in the night. Upwards of 500 stand of English Minie muskets were left scattered upon the ground.

Col. F. Anderson's command crossed in the steamer and took possession, finding thirteen dead bodies in the principal fort, probably all killed by the artillery of Gen. Wheat. Fifty yard of the command were detached for burying the dead of the enemy, which numbered twenty-three. Five pieces of artillery, four brass six pound pieces, and one iron nine pound piece, with corresponding ammunition, were found. Also, 50,000 rounds of Minie rifle cartridges in good condition, and a large quantity of damaged ammunition; 250 pairs pantaloons, 40 bushels beans, and 10 barrels rum, but enough victles and pans for 2,000 men.

The same night the steamer Roanoke took up the forces of Col. Titus, and fourteen pound guns to the island of San Juan Del Norte, which was taken without resistance. The boat returned to Serapiqui and took up all the stores needed at the above point and then proceeded up the river in pursuit of the steamer Scott, which had gone on with the news of the Costa Ricans having left Serapiqui.

The Morgan had four hours start and the Rouse came in sight of her just as she went over Castillo Rapids.

The Costa Ricans had tar and rosin on the steamers Scott and the Guthrie, and all the buildings of the town. At the moment they saw the Rouse they set fire to the boats and buildings, and at the same time opened a heavy fire of round shot and shell from the fort on the hill. The lower fort on the river was taken by storm by Capt. West's company of Col. Titus' command. Four took jumped from the Rouse, swam against the current, cut loose and saved the steamer *J. N. Scott*, although the machinery was much injured. All the furniture and bedding of the Railroad Hotel was saved. All the other houses with their contents were destroyed.

In taking the fort the enemy lost 45, while we had only one killed. The Costa Ricans were still 60 strong on the high fort of Castillo, cut off from water and provisions, and surrounded by our forces.

On the 10th the fort was to have been taken by storm. By this time that is done and communication has been established with Walker.

E. H. McDONALD, Lieut. Col. 2d Rifles.

1857. SPRING STYLES. 1857.

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ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT A full and complete assortment of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, adapted to the Western trade, and to which they invite the attention of Western Merchants.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

WHIPPLE, ALLEY & BILLINGS.

ALLEN & BRIGGS, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, No. 1 Lake street, Chicago.

NEW ENGLAND BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.

BELLS, FARGO & KELLOGG,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS of Boots and Shoes, 19 South Water street.

L. WILLARD & CO., Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, 19 South Water street.

Lawrence & Ballard,

WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.

WE WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of purchasers to our stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

for Spring and Summer trade, which we will sell at the lowest cash prices.

NO. 1 LAKE STREET.

We have constantly on hand Custom made Boots of our own manufacture, which we warrant equal to any in the trade.

Purchasers will do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

G. S. HENDERSON & CO.,
LAKE STREET, ... CHICAGO.

Rawson, Bartlett & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 1 Lake street, corner of Lake and Clark streets, Chicago, Illinois.

Manufactory, West Brighton, Mass.

REVOLUTION IN FARMING.

Something New, and Truly Wonderful Machine.

WITHOUT ANY COGS, BANDS, PULLEYS, Crank, Rocks, Springs, Levers, or Gearing, to get out of order, or to break and stop, and by which 10 horses can be driven by one horse.

Farmers can do the ground any required depth.

Drops by one rod of every horse's or drivers, in a day, and plows, harrows, and pulverizes, in the hill, more ground in one fourth of a second.

Carries no lifting, and presses the earth as you go with a force.

Moves accurately on the earth.

Business Cards.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BURRELL BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS

For this or Eastern Markets.

No. 15 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

References.

L. H. Bench, Sec. Chicago Board of Trade; R. P. Carver, Sec. Board of Water Work; Chicago; Hanson, Carter, Ogden, Sec. Board of Trade, Boston; J. H. Dunham, Pres. Ill. Prairie Land Company; Sherry, Taylor & McAllister, Packers, New York; Smith, Ely & Co., Boston; Dodge, Bond, York, Jr., Boston.

CULVER & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 10 Court street, Chicago.

ADAMS, BL. SHAW & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 8 E. water Rose and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois, refer to Ward, Spaulding & Co., Boston; Ward, Foster, Hunt, Fitch, New York, Dodge, Bond, York, Jr., Boston; Ward, Spaulding & Co., Chicago.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Jeriah Bonham,

(SUCCESSOR TO BONHAM & SOTWARE,)

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALER IN

Flour, Grain, Lumber, &c.

NO. 280 MADISON STREET,

Next door east of Bridge, Near Canal, CHICAGO, ILL.

Continues as usual to sell Lumber consigned to him by the cargo, and purchase either by cargo or retail, lots on order, and receive and forward Grain, Flour, Provisions, Produce, &c., on order and consignment. 6dm20-1m-dd

JACKSON, SAWYER & MELLEN,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, 8 and 10 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. 6dm20

BETTS, MELLES & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 15 South State street, St. Louis, Mo. 6dm20

HALL, ENGLISH & HENDERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, STORAGE and Forwarding, Quincy, Kansas.

References—Chicago, Ill.; J. Dupree, 10 Warren st., New York; Commerce & Lombard, Philadelphia, St. Louis. 6dm20-1t-y

T. W. Alexander & Co.,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 179 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

Cash advances made on consignments, for sales in this market, or for ships sent to our friends in Buffalo or New York. 6dm20-1m

EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 18 River street, Chicago.

Wm. L. Ewing & Co., Chicago.
St. Louis. Chicago.
Chas. Ewing, Chicago. Chicago.

O. H. GILES & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Large Fire-proof Brick Block, No. 18 Kinzie street, Chicago, Illinois.

Advances made on property in store. 6dm20-1m-dd

J. H. DUNHAM & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 52 and 54 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

VALLE, CHAPPELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill.

CHAPPELL & VALLE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo. 6dm20-1m-y

HOWE & ECKLEY,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in Salt, Fleur, Water Lime, &c., 118 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

REFERENCES—Messrs. L. H. Bench & Co., and Messrs. J. F. Chapin & Co., Chicago. 6dm20-1m-dd

JAMES PEARSON & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office corner of Jay and Pine streets, Chicago.

REFERENCES—James F. Joy, Pres. C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co., Chicago; Ira Brown, Cashier, Chicago; Hon. Thos. Dyer, H. Borch, Esq., C. & A. R. R., Chicago; Charles Gaylord, Esq., Pres. C. & A. R. R., Chicago; Messrs. Ward & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Ward, Spaulding & Co., Boston. 6dm20-1m

W. W. HOSKINS, ... A. S. HOSKINS.

HOSKINS & MITCHELL, & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Large Fire Proof Brick Block, Nos. 182 and 184 South Water street,

CHICAGO, ... ILLINOIS.

Cash advances made on consignments, for sale in Chicago or for ship to New York, by rail or lake. 6dm20-1y

REFER TO

J. J. HOSKINS, Chicago.
MOORES & RICHARDS, Chicago.
(Late J. J. Richards.)

COMMISSION, PRODUCE AND DEALERS in Provisions, Chicago, Illinois.

REFERENCES.

Hanford & Co., New York; Ward, Foster, Dr. Bro. & Co., Chicago; L. Tuckman & Co., Chicago; J. Hunt, Banker, Sycamore, Ill.; J. Dunham & Co., Chicago; Ward, Spaulding & Co., Boston; Smith & Ely, St. Louis; J. C. Woodruff & Co., Chicago; Ward & Co., Chicago; Ward, Foster, Hunt, Fitch, New York. 6dm20

BROWN & CHAPMAN,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in Produce, Provisions and Salt of all kinds of Produce on commission. They will make cash advances on Produce in store, or for sale on the purchase of Lumber or Merchandise to order, and give particular attention to the sale of Produce on consignment, for ship or Railroad.

Cash advances made on Consignments when required.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Ward, Foster, Hunt & Co., New York; Ward and Hunt, Boston; Ward, Spaulding & Co., Boston; Ward, Foster, Dr. Bro. & Co., Chicago; Ward & Co., Chicago; Morton & Co., Hiram Wheeler, and Hon. D. V. Hall, Chicago, Ill. 6dm20

LORENZO PRESCOTT, ... JOHN S. WEBB.

PRESCOTT & WEBB,

FLETCHER & WILSON,

PRODUCE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in Produce, Salt, Coal, Lime and all kinds of Produce, Nos. 12 and 14 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Cash advances on Produce for sale in this or the Eastern Markets. 6dm20-1y

H. & KING,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT, Dealers in Produce, Salt, Lime, &c., 18 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. 6dm20

THE GREATEST

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Of the Age.

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, HAS recently discovered a vegetable production, which cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Blotch.

He has used it in over eleven hundred cases, and writes us that only one case out of that number has come to him to be cured, which it did not cure. Over twelve hundred certificates of the cures, can be seen by any who may wish to call and see them.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a scaling and scabby Humor, equal to any thing in the country. Multitudes have been cured by it, who have tried all the best medicines in the country, without receiving any benefit.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Dry Scrofula in the world.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Dropsy.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humors in the System.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and discharge from the nose.

Three to six bottles are warranted to cure any case of Tetter or Ringworm.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of Salt Rheum.

Four bottles will cure any complaint for which it is recommended.

Ladies' Delicate Complaints, are speedily cured by a few bottles.

Persons who have been salivated by Mercury, will find a speedy and certain cure in this preparation.

Persons who have lost their hair, by the use of Mercury, or any other cause, will find it a speedy and certain cure

Legal Notices

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In the County Court of Cook County, Illinois. In the matter of the application of Isaac Cook, Administrator of Margaret C. Gibbons, deceased, to sell real estate to pay debts.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE in said court made on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1867, I shall on the 27th day of April next, at the hour of ten, offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, the certain lands and premises described as follows, to wit: the west half of lot number six (6) in block No. nine hundred eighteen (918) in the original section addition to the city of Chicago situate in said county and State.

Chicago, March 14, 1867. ISAAC COOK, Administrator.

FARNSWORTH & BURGESS, Solrs. mh14-w4w

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.

Cook County Circuit Court of March Term, A. D. 1867.

Leonard Weeks, vs. Peter J. Dunker and Emily, his wife, and Jacob F. Dunker. } In Chancery.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECRETAL ORDER entered in the above entitled cause on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1867, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook county, do hereby give notice that I will proceed to sell at public to the highest bidder for cash at 12 o'clock, the hereinafter described premises, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1867, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, Cook county, and State of Illinois, during the hours of 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock of said day, the following described premises, to wit: Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Wood's subdivision of the south half of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section 34 north of the third principal meridian, and the south half of the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section 34 north of the third principal meridian, and the south half of the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section 34 north of the third principal meridian, in Cook county, Illinois. Terms of sale: Cash. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery.

Chicago, March 7 1867. mh14,28 Cook Co., Ills.

TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN.

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.

Cook County Circuit Court, March Term, A. D. 1867.

Paschal Hicks vs. George Moore.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order of the Cook County Circuit Court of Cook county, in the cause entered in the above entitled cause, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1867, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook county, will, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, offer for public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, all of the undivided one-half part of the following described lots of Lemon Dunscomb's, Cook's to the defendant Arthur H. Lowenfeld, and Eliza, his wife, to wit: Lots two (2) and three (3) of block three (3) in Cook's subdivision of the south half of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section 34 north of the third principal meridian, in Cook county, Illinois. Terms of sale: Cash. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—Cook County—ss.

Cook County Circuit Court, April Term, A. D. 1867.

Isaac Cook vs. John M. Myers, William H. Ryan, Jos. Hutchinson Myers, Jr., Charles Hutchinson Myers.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of said Wm. and Jos. and Wm. and Myers have left out of the State, as this process cannot be served on them, it appears from that in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Circuit Court, Notice is hereby given to them, and that said complainant has filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the first day of December, A. D. 1866, and that a summons has been issued out of said Court against said defendants returnable on the 2d Monday (April next) next, as by law is required. Now, notice you, the said Hutchinson Myers, and Myers, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, on the second Monday in April, 1867, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's said bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

PALMER, KIMBALL, Cook, Solrs. for complt. mh14-w3

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.

Cook County Circuit Court, March Term, A. D. 1867.

John Hill, Jr., executor of Pedro Hickey, late administrator, &c., of Jeremiah Price, deceased, complainant, vs. Sarah Seymour, Johnson Seymour, and Grigsby S. Seymour, executors of the last will and testament of Sarah Seymour, deceased, Sarah Hornby Seymour, John F. Seymour, Roger S. Miller, and Mary Fo, his wife, Edward A. Seymour, Edward P. Seymour and Sophia F., his wife, Ledyard Lindsley and Mary, his wife, Edward Cooke and Julia C., his wife, heirs and devisees of said Seymour (if living, otherwise, defendants—in Chancery—Petition.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of all the defendants above named, being, from information and belief, out of the State of Illinois, Sarah Price, Nathaniel hereby deceased and Eliza Seymour, Sarah Seymour and Sarah Seymour, Johnson Seymour, Sarah Seymour and Sarah Seymour, Johnson Seymour, Sarah Seymour and Sarah Seymour, Johnson